ATLANTA'S BIG FAIR OPENED | them an ample smile of friendship and goodwill

AW AUSPICIOUS BIRTHDAY FOR THE GREAT EN *** RPRISE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIAL AND COM-PARADE AND THE SCENES IN

THE AUDITORIUM-A COL-THE FEATURE OF

that would soften the heart of the veriest misanthrope. There may be a negro problem; doubtless there is, but it does not appear to trouble the negroes themselves. As a matter of fact, here in Atlanta they have ample opportunity to educate themselves and save money, and many of them are making a good use of these opportunities.

The parade was delayed in many ways, as such parades always are. The oratorical exercises ere too long, as indeed they always are. The Exposition which opens without a flood of oratory will achieve distinction. But perhaps the world is not yet ready for it. There was one compensation for the oratory of the Atlanta Exposition, however: most of it was good, and the address of Booker T. Washington, superintendent of the Tuskegee Institute, was well worth listening a

When the great gates of the Exposition grounds were thrown open for the visitors, preceded by Victor Herbert's Band, which has taken the town by storm, a beautiful sight met the eye. At a single glance one was able to take in the whole group of buildings lying in the valley of Piedmont size and sightly to the eye. The grounds are not vet finished, but every one was ready to make al-

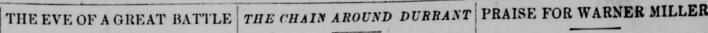
coupled with our material prosperity, will bring into our beloved South a new heaven and a new earth. Atlanta to-night is tired but happy, for it has made for itself a name in the industrial history of the world that will not soon be forgoten.

MR. CLEVELAND PRESSED THE BUTTON. HOW THE EXPOSITION'S MACHINERY WAS START.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 18.-The vast ma chinery of the Atlanta Exposition was successfully om, leading out of the reception-room northeast corner of Gray Gables. by the window, was placed the annunciator engraved on it: "Marion Cleveland, Sept. 18, 1895.

after, and so he ate luncheon with his family and boarded the Esther for a short sail to Hog Island he received a message from Atlanta that his part nme would not be reached before

beside the operator, and every detail of the exercises was sent here and read aloud by Secretary



EXCITEMENT RUNS HIGH IN THE NEW-JERSEY CAPITAL.

AND VOORHEES STILL HOPEFUL.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

such a Republican gathering on the eve of a State convention in New-Jersey as that which crowds the hotels and streets of the capital tonight. The assurance of victory in November is found on every tongue, and a convention unequalled in point of enthusiasm will meet noon to-morrow in Taylor's Opera House. The mmodations of the big theatre will be taxed far beyond its capacity. The delegates themselves number 342, and they, with several hundred privileged spectators, the State Committee

grievously disappointed. The convention will be organized temporarily at 12 o'clock, and it will appoint committees and take a recess for an hour. There is but one nomination to be made, that for Governor. The balloting will proceed immediately after the committee reports have been made. A result will be reached late in the afternoon, and then the enthusiasm which to-night is manifesting itself in songs, cheers, speeches and loud discussion

and the newspaper men, will fill the hall. There

are several thousand other persons who will be

for five candidates will unite in behalf of one. The candidates arrived early and took posses-Ex-Senator John W. Griggs came with ex-Senator Hobart and a cloud of witnesses from among his neighborhood in Passaic County. John Kean, of Union, with fewer personal friends accompanying him, but with a large contingent awaiting his presence, was promptly on hand. Less Elias S. Ward, of Essex; Foster M. Voorhees, of Union, and Maurice A. Rogers, of Camden. All had hosts of visitors early in the afternoon, and as the night drew on the canvass became in-

Senator Sewell took possession of his old room. No. 100, early in the evening, but he discouraged the usual crowd there. To a Tribune representative he repeated his former declaration that he did not mean to interfere on behalf of any candidate at any time.

"We have not had assurance of Republican victory for a long time before," he said, "and, now that it is within our grasp, we want a nomination made freely and without any signs of bossism. There is no boss of the Republican

The fact that several of General Sewell's lieutenants were hustling for Mr. Kean was mentioned, and it was pointed out that others were active for other candidates. General Sewell repeatedly declared that he was not alding one candidate above another and that the assertions of Kean men that he was working with them had no foundation in fact.

The drift of sentiment here to-night may and yet it may not, foretell the action of the convention to-morrow, but it certainly looks as if it favored the nomination of ex-Senator appointed at finding that Mr. Kean was still fighting hard, although a large majority of his votes now to nominate him, but more than one ballot will be taken before that result is reached, although it seems probable in the end. claims 100 supporters, including twenty-nine of the forty-two in Union. Mr. Rogers expects to have about ninety, and he hopes for even more This will leave about five hundred to be divided between Griggs and Kean. Of these Griggs will receive over three hundred, it is expected, and Kean the rest, or under two hundred, according to current figuring. Kean's hopes are in receiving a large part of the Essex vote and all of the Rogers strength. On the other hand, Griggs would get much of Essex should Ward fall out, and substantially all of the Voorhees, which together would land him a handsome winner.

GRIGGS'S STRONG LEAD.

Griggs has certainly a much shorter distance to travel than Kean, and there is, moreover, a strong popular sentiment behind his candidacy, which is manifest here to-night, and it is likely to influence delegates. Senator Griggs and Senator Hobart both feel confident that the Passaid candidate will win. Reports of some attempts at manipulation of delegates have been received at their headquarters, but as they are not likely to

their headquarters, but as they are not have to succeed not much heed is given to them.

Ex-Congressman Kean said to-night that he expected to be nominated, and he refused to admit that the Union defection was fatal to his prospects, instancing the support which had been given to him from other counties since Union County declared against him.

Mr. Word expects to have his 153 Essex votes

County declared against him.

Mr. Ward expects to have his 153 Essex votes from the first to the last, and his friends say that as a nomination cannot be made without assistance from Essex, the tendency will be in his favor ance from Essex, the tendency will be in his favor ance from Essex, the tendency will be in his favor as the contest is prolonged. The situation re-mains unsettled to-night, and, as most of the Es-sex and Hudson delegates will not reach here until morning, more definite results cannot be foretold, but the indications are favorable to Senator Griggs, and the feeling that his nomination would satisfy the party generally is the induced which satisfy the party generally is the influence which is turning men to his support.

THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The State Committee met at 19:39 o'clock tonight and selected the following men to serve as temporary officers of the convention: Chairman, Congressman Mahlon Pitney, of the IVth District; secretary, John Y. Foster, of Essex; assistant secretaries, J. Herbert Potts, of Hudson; Charles R. Bacon, of Camden; Thomas K. Beveridge, of Passatc; Alexander C. Yard, of Mercer; Henry Hewson, of Sussex; A. S. Barber, of Gloucester, and L. T. Peale, of Essex.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 18 .- Two State convention of colored men were held here to-day, one at Taylor Opera House and the other at Masonic Temple. Neither is largely attended, but both claim that their delegates represent every county in the State Both are Republican conventions and the split is due to a desire on both sides to control and espe cially to have the naming of the State Committee man to represent the colored voters of New-Jersey. The respective leaders of these factions are R. Henri Herbert and Thomas J. Turner. The former is a well-educated man, formerly a newspaper pub the head waiter of a local hotel, and has been in the State only a few years. The convention at Masonic Temple is his, and Herbert's, at the Taylor Opera House, is run by the other faction, of which Colonel Morrell, of Newark and Asbury Park, is a leading spirit. The Herbert faction expect to win when the question of State Committeeman comes up in the State Republican Convention to-morrow, but, nevertheless, they consider it their duty to make an attempt at least to secure peace and harmony among the colored people, and to that end they appointed a committee of five to go to the Turner convention and endeavor to get them to join the Herbert convention. The overtures from the Herbert convention, however, were rejected by the rival body. Both conventions then elected permanent officers and adopted platforms. Colonel Morrell was made permanent chairman of the Herbert convention. The Herbert convention and L. Williams was made permanent excretary. Turner was elected permanent chairman of his convention. The Herbert convention decided to recommend Herbert for a place on the Republican State Committee, and the Turner convention will recommend the reappointment of Charles N. Robinson, of Camden, who is on the committee now.

TESTIMONY OF THE ORGANIST OF EM-MANUEL CHURCH.

JOHN W. GRIGGS SEEMS TO HAVE A WINNING HE TELLS OF HIS MEETING WITH THE PRISONER IN THE CHURCH AT THE TIME OF THE MUR-

DER OF MISS LAMONT-DURRANT'S MOVE.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.-Durrant, in the Emmanuel Baptist Church, pale, agitated, with bloodshot eyes and hair dishevelled, his coat and hat off, and with every evidence of weakness, was presented to the Jury to-day by the prosecution as he appeared after his alleged travels from the Normal School on the afternoon of April 3. It had been shown by four witnesses that he left the school with Bianche Lamont on that afternoon and by three others that he rode with a young woman of her description out to the church and entered it. From the time he entered the church, about 4:30, it is the theory prosecution that he was occupied until o'clock in perpetrating the murder. At 5 o'clock he was seen in the church by another witness, George R. King, the church organist, who occupied the

The murderer of Blanche Lamont, after having killed her, locked the door to the beifry, broke the and took the knobs off the door and threw sary for him to cross a space above the ceiling to a rear garret of the church, from which there was t passage down to the basement. It was down this rear passage that Durrant came when he burst on King's view. He stopped in a space between partly opened folding doors when he saw King sitting at a piano in a corner, and when King asked him what was the matter, he did not at When he did reply it was to explain that d been fixing a sun burner above the ceiling and that he had been overcome by escaping gas. Durrant's appearance was so startling that King ran to a drugstore a block and a half distant, at hi astened back with it. King was in doubt as to whether Durrant, on his return, was standing in vestibule at the church entrance, or lying on platform in the Sunday-schoolroom in the rear. As ne remembered it. Durrant was lying on the plat-On first entering the church, King had dewith Durrant and the latter's coat and hat were ly

had keys to it.

The prosecution attempted to show that the defence had tried to tamper with this witness and had got him to change his testimony so as to place Durrant lying on the Sunday-school platform instead of standing in the vestibule, but a reference to the records of the police court showed that King had testified, on cross-examination in the preliminary examination, that he thought Durrant night have been lying on the platform. The point is immaterial except as to the alleged attempt to influence the witness.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN INDIANAPOLIS. DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT THREE-QUARTERS OF A

MILLION DONE. Indianapolis, Sept. 18.—The double-front block upled by Eastman, Schleicher & Lee, retail furniture and chinaware dealers, was destroyed by fire early this morning, together with the entire stock. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$100,000. The Indiana National Bank was destroyed, together with all the contents, except what was in the safe, contents is probably \$100,000, with an insurance of nearly one-half. The Condit Block occupied by the Western Union on the upper floors, destroyed, and all the batteries and wires loss from water will be probably \$5,000. Between the Pettis Building and the bank are buildings belonging to the Johnson heirs, of Philadelphia. These were damaged, and the occupants driven out. The United States Express office is on the lower floor of this building and was closed because of damage. The upper floors of some of the buildings were occupied by lawyers and for office purposes. Losses suffered by these will bring the aggregate loss up to nearly three-quarters of a million. million.

Several firemen were shocked by electricity.

There were no fatalities.

TRAGEDY AT A POUGHKEEPSIR WHARF.

A NEGRO KILLS AN ITALIAN WHO THREATENED HIS LIFE.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 18 (Special).-Pulfs Colden, a colored man employed on the steamer John L. Hasbrouck, which plies between this city and New-York, walked into Police Headquarters to-night and said to Chief Platto: "I come here to give myself up. I have just killed a man." Investigation proved that Colden had been threatened, in the afternoon, by two Italian organ-grinders, Francisco Dominick and Saratar Carlo. Colden was on the stern of the boat, and the Italians were on the wharf having a discussion with a gang of men and boys. One of deckhands yelled at Dominick, and, turning around, the Italian told Colden he would kill him Colden walked toward the aft gangway with a capstan-handle in his hands to protect himself with. When he reached the gangplank he saw the Italian When he reached the gangplank he saw the Italian coming along the wharf with his hand in his inside walsteoat pocket. He was muttering something, and, being somewhat intoxicated, staggered near the edge of the wharf. As he put one foot on the gangplank he drew from his pocket a banana knife ten inches long. Coden saw that his life was in danger, and he whelfed the club with terrific force. It struck the Italian on the side of the head and knocked him into the river. Several men went to his assistance, but he did not rise to the surface again. Colden then gave himself up. The body was found an hour afterward, and there was a large hole in the side of the head, caused by the blow from the club.

ROASTED BY THE CURRENT.

GEORGE BETTS, OF NEWARK, KILLED IN THE PRESENCE OF A CROWD OF CHURCH PEOPLE. George Betts, twenty-five years old, of No. 11 Jackson-st., Newark, was killed last evening either by the shock of a high-power electric current passwhen the shock threw him from the top of a high pole to the sidewalk. He was employed by the Newark Electric Power Company. The accident occurred in front of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Newark. The church had a prayer meeting last evening, and the worshippers were just leaving the building when the affair curred and Betts was killed in plain view of about

two hundred persons. He was on the crossarms of the pole and had occasion to cut a wire. When he made the cut the short end whipped backward, striking him on the face. The bare end must have come in contact with his flesh, for he stiffened out and lost his hold on the pole, and fell, striking on the wires about him. This caused the wires to break. Some of them broke in the middle of the span, and when the body of the man struck the ground it landed amild a nest of hissing wires, which had crossed themselves and grounded on the earth.

Some wires fell on top of him, and in a moment there was a smell of burning flesh. It was a minute before another employe of the company, wearing well-insulated boots and heavy rubber gloves, reached the spot to drag the roasting body clear of the wires.

Betts was dead. His arms and hands were badly burned, his head was cut, and his neck broken. His body was removed to Mullin's morgue. he short end whipped backward, striking him on

A STRIKE NOT EXPECTED IN FALL RIVER Fall River, Masa, Sept. 18.-It is generally belleved here to-night that there will be no strike of operatives next Monday. The Weavers' Union has decided to put the question to a test on Friday night in Music Hall, where only members in good finan-cial standing will be provided with ballots.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES State Democracy should, however, take any steps which would look like an indorsement of Mayor Wear Knoz hats, made by American working-nen. They lead the world.—Advt.

REPUBLICANS INDORSE HIS PLANK IN

THE PARTY PLATFORM. MR. DEPEW TELLS THE STORY OF THE CONVEN

TION AND SAYS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS

TO BE DODGED-TALKS WITH MATOR STRONG COMMISSIONER ROOSE-

VELT AND OTHERS - THE GERMANS AND TAMMANY.

There was much talk among the politicians in this city yesterday over the effort of T. C. Platt to have the Republican State Convention ignore or dodge the excise question and the unanimo approval by the convention of the plank introduced by Warner Miller, favoring "the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality." Most of the politicians declared that while the plank might not mean much if read apart from the speech of Mr. Miller, it conveyed to the public a practical indorsement of the enforcement of the excise law in this city on

Sunday when read in the light of the speeches

which preceded its adoption. Chauncey M. Depew was at his office in the Grand Central Station yesterday. He returned from Saratoga by a special train, and arrived in the city in the morning. He said, in speaking of the work accomplished by the convention: "Of course, the dominant issue in this convention was the excise question. The Republican party was faced with this issue just as bluntly as the prison walls confront an imprisoned man. To dodge would have been cowardly. When Commissioner Roosevelt came into control he began to enforce the law as he found it. This made the issue. If last fall the people of the rural districts had believed that the excise laws would be blinked at they would not have voted. Perhaps 150,000 voters would have remained away from the polls, and the result would have been that many Republican Assemblymen and Senators would not have been returned.

THE SALOON IN POLITICS.

"The stand of the Republican party has always een toward a high license and to eliminate the on from politics. If the liquor element could be taken entirely away from politics New-York would be a Republican State. They have settled the matter in Ohio. The more you restrict the sale of rum, the more the Sabbath is observed, and the better the saloon business is restrained, then the less it figures in politics. The true idea is to get a certain condition of affairs in which the saloon shall be allowed, under certain limitations, and then see that the law is enforced. When Warner Miller was defeated in 1888-and I will amend that and say that he was not defeated; he was counted out by the Democrats in Kings County and Tammany in New-York-we then had the liquor question about right, and I think that had the pace been kept up two years longer the whole matter would have been settled.

"When we went into the convention this time we had two things staring us in the face. One was Commissioner Roosevelt's actions. The other was Senator Hill's letter in which he said that if Tammany ever got control again, or the State went Democratic, the law would be winked at. We either had to uphold Mr. Roosevelt or quietly acquiesce in Senator Hill's policy. Well, we six ply said that the law should be enforced, and that was the best thing that could be done. I think it is right. We will win and with a large majority. The Republican vote is not a liquor vote. The Republicans would lose less than the Democrats upon this question. Of course, there is a certain class of people in this city, Germans and so on who in their country drink largely in a social way and under conditions that are practically unknown here. These people rebel at what they think is an imposition upon their rights, but they are largely of the liquor element and the Demo-cratic party, so we will not suffer to such a great extent. The Republican party is a party of the pulpits and the churches to a large extent, and it has again enunciated the true principles of the narty." party

THE MAYOR FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Mayor Strong declared that it was not his purpose to discuss any of the results of the convention, but he said to newspaper men: "Personally I am in favor of allowing the people to decide

I am in favor of allowing the people to decide
the Sunday question for themselves. In other
words, I am in favor of local option."
Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police
Board, who has been instrumental in making
the excise law enforcement a live question, said:
"All honor is due to Warner Miller for putting
that plank into the party platform. It shows
that he knows the fibre of which the Republican
party is made. Timid councils might have prevailed, to the lasting disgrace of the party. He
had the nerve to present the issue in spite of the valled, to the lasting disgrace of the party. He had the nerve to present the issue in spite of the protests of the councillors of cowardice, and his estimate of Republicans was right. They rose to him and carried the plank without a dissent-

"It brings the issue just where it ought to be— the government of law impartially administered, against the forces of anarchy and corruption. There can be no doubt of the outcome in a State of intelligent and law-abiding citizens, such as this has always been when moral issues are a

POLICE BOARD POLICY UPHELD.

Police Commissioner Andrews said that the plank introduced by Warner Miller seemed to be an approval of the policy of the Police Board in enforcing the excise law on Sunday, and if the Democrats took the ground that the law was to be only partially enforced the Republicans ought to win on the issue. He also said: "I do not know that Senator Hill is sufficiently great and broad to that Senator Hill is sufficiently great and broad to be able to commit the Democratic party to his views on all subjects. He has been right on many issues of National import, but his declaration on the excise question is absurd, and to carry it into operation would be official approval of anarchy." William Brookfield, Commissioner of Public Works, said yesterday that he was in favor of local option, and he was sorry that the convention did not have a free and fair discussion of the subject before adopting a plank on such an important of the subject before adopting a plank on such an important of the such as the tion did not have a free and fair discussion of the subject before adopting a plank on such an important question. "A Republican convention," he said, "ought never to try to evade an issue, and ought never to lack the courage of its convictions, it seems to me it would have been better to have taken up the excise question and disposed of it in a manner that would have left no doubt in the minds of the people as to what the party wanted, I have thought that a reference of the question to the people of the various communities would be

I have thought that a reference of the question to the people of the various communities would be the wisest course."

James W. Hinkley, chairman of the Demogratic, State Committee, was in the city yesterday and said he was surprised at the action of the Republican State Convention, as he had supposed that there would be an evasion of the excise question. He would not express an opinion as to the probability that the Democratic State Convention would take an opposite stand on the question and make it an issue in the campaign.

"It is a very precarious question," he said, "and is like a two-edged sword that cuts both ways."

When he was pressed for his own opinions on

When he was pressed for his own opinions on the subject, Major Hinkley said: "No one in New-York is more in favor of the American Sabbath than I am. I come of a race of Sabbath respecters, and I follow in their footsteps. But I believe in letting communities rule themselves in that as in all other matters. This is not local option, mind you. It is the broader principle of home rule."

NO UNION WITH TAMMANY.

Sheriff Tamsen and Edward Grosse, Collector of Internal Revenue, who are prominent in the tions for a union with Tammany on account of the excise question. Mr. Grosse made these statements. "I do not know of any estrangement between the German-American Reform Union and the State Democracy. A great many of the members of the Reform Union, myself included, have participated in the primaries of the State Democracy, and I expect that the friendly relations which have heretofore existed between the two organizations will continue in the future. If the State Democracy should, however, take any steeps

THE NEW SOUTH'S FESTAL DAY

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SETS THE WHEELS IN MOTION.

THE DAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18 .- With the booming of cannon, the blowing of whistles, the noise of revolving machinery, the playing of inspiring music by numerous bands, and the applause of thousands of friends and well-wishers, the Cotton States and International Exposition was opened at a late hour this afternoon by President leveland, who sent a message of congratulation. This jubilee of industrial progress and development in the South, for such the Exposition is,

A BEAUTIFUL SCENE PRESENTED.

ED-THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

set in motion this evening from the President's er home, Gray Gables. The rom in which the ceremonies were performed is the President's On a little shelf. It was of black rubber, with a small solid-gold band around the edge, having the following inscription The knob of the annunciator was white, with an engraved Masonic emblem, a square and compass, in

The President was informed that the pressing of He was back long before 5 o'clock, and Later it was reported that it would be



MANUFACTURERS'

It is true that the weather was exceedingly

warm for Atlanta, though not as warm as it has

recently been in New-York, and the work is by

no means completed on many of the buildings.

But the Exposition to-day is further advanced

than was the Chicago World's Fair on its open-

ing day, and the skilled intelligence that has

brought the great project to such a triumphant

conclusion will finish what is yet to be done in

exhibits are either in place or are being installed,

and when the expected stream of Northern

visitors begins to pour into Atlanta, about two

or three weeks from now, they will see an Ex-

position that is, in the opinion of many good

judges here, second only to the Chicago World's

Fair among all the Expositions which have been

held in this country. When it is remembered

over 100,000, about 40 per cent of whom are

negroes, and that the burden of creating, direct-

isg and sustaining this great enterprise has

fallen on the shoulders of a few of its citizens,

the marvel of this Exposition begins to be fully

appreciated. Of course the buildings could not

be compared with those of the Chicago fair, in

THE CITY'S MARVELLOUS ENTERPRISE.

The Atlanta Exposition is not and does not pre-

its size in the world which has ever attempted to

carry out such a tremendous project. That fact

alone gives to Atlanta a unique pre-eminence

among the cities of the country. A few years

ago it was only a straggling town. Latterly it

has come to be recognized as an important grow-

ing city. Now, however, it asks the world to con-

template it as a leader in the industrial develop-

ment of the South, and the world, which is always

glad to recognize the gift of leadership, will not

be slow to award to Atlanta the recognition it so

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

richly deserves. It has been called the Chicago of

the South, and its citizens are known as the Yan-

kees of the South. The aptness of both these titles must have occurred to every one to-day who

witnessed the opening exercises of the Exposition,

which, in fact, though not in name, is the Atlanta

THE NEW SOUTH PICTURED.

The day was a spectacular and dramatic picture of the New South in its industrial, social and com-

mercial development. The term New South was made famous by the late Henry W. Grady, of this

city, and when the splendid civić and military

parade filed by his statue in Marietta-st, no one

could help wishing that he were alive to see his

prophery and hope so completely fulfilled. But,

though he is dead, he speaks to his fellow-citizens

of Atlanta and the whole country in this focussed

festival of the industrial South. In arts, in manu-

factures and in a better, nobler and truer compre-

hension of the best social ideals of the age the

South to-day stands with the rest of the country

and welcomes the citizens of the East and the

West as brothers of one great Nation and workers

together in the effort to promote that Nation's

ATLANTA CULLS OUT A HOLIDAY.

Atlanta, men, women and children. Nearly every

gan to fill up with citizens and visitors. Stream-

the hot sun to catch a glimpse of the great spec-

humor, its self-restraint and its respect for the

law. But the presence of so many negroes gave to the gathering a touch of local Southern color, which largely enhanced its interest in the eyes

size, or in the number of exhibits.

fairs of the world, and Atlanta is th

Atlanta has a population of only a little

Already, indeed, two-thirds of the

ELECTRIC. could not have had a more auspicious birthday. | lowance for the fact. Little attempt was made to-

day to view the exhibits, for there was no time to do so

EXERCISES IN THE AUDITORIUM. Those who were fortunate enough to get into the Auditorium at once filled that building and



ing seats about 3,000 people, and was filled with an audience the like of which has seldom been the South. Distinguished men and women from every walk in life from the North, South and East were there. Old "rebs" were there, but "rebs" no longer, sitting side by sidwith old G. A. R. men, and perhaps swapping experiences with them. Victor Herbert's band almost carried the audience off its feet when it played a medley, first giving the "Red, White and Blue," and then "Dixie," ending up finally with "Yankee Doodle." There were rebel yells with "Yankee Doodle." There were rebel yells then in plenty, but, like the medley, they soon lost themselves in loyal American shouts. Indeed, when one hears the old fellows talking who used to "fight agin' the Yanks." it is hard to believe that they have not been created anew, as indeed they have. On the platform sat the directors of the Exposition, with President Collier in the place of honor, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the Woman's Board, and other women distinguished visitors and guests of the Exposition and—wonder of wonders!—Booker T. Washington, a negro. The opening prayer of Washington, a negro. The opening prayer of Bishop Nelson in his episcopal robes was im-pressive. The address of President Collier was pressive. The address of President Collier was exceedingly happy. The address in behalf of the women by Mrs. Joseph Thompson was gracious and charming, like herself. Judge Emory Speer's oration was fine and scholarly, as every one knew it would be.

MR. WASHINGTON'S NOTABLE SPEECH. But when all that is said, it still remains true that the speech of the day was that of Mr. Washington. Even before he spoke he had the goodwill of the audience, which received him with hearty applause; but before he ended he had fairly taken the house off its feet. When he made a good point, and his address was full of good points, he was greeted with thunders of applause, and when he finished it was felt by every one who and when he finished it was felt by every one who listened to him. Southern as well as Yankee, that the appearance of such a man on such an occasion and in such a presence marked an epoch in the history of the South. In giving a place to Mr. Washington on the opening programme, as well as in doing so much to make the negro exhibit in the Exposition the success it is, the directors of the Atlanta Exposition have taken an immense step forward in the peaceful and natural solution of the race question. Mr. Washington's address was in part as follows:

of the race question. Mr. Washington's address was in part as follows:

Gentlemen of the Exposition: As we present to you our humble effort at an exhibition of our progress, you must not expect overmuch: starting thirty years ago with the ownership here and there in a few quilts and pumpkins and chickens (gathered from miscellaneous sources), remember that the path which has led us from these to the invention and production of agricultural implements, buggles, steam engines, newspapers, books, statuary, carvins, paintings and the management of drug stores and banks has not been trodden without contact with thorns and thistles. While we take just pride in what we exhibit as a result of our independent efforts, we do not for a moment forget that our part in this exhibition would fall far short of our expectations but for the constant help that has come to our educational life not only from the Southern States, but especially from Northern philanthroptsis who have made their gifts a constant stream of blessing and encouragement. The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle, rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree estracized. It is right and important that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges. The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory just now its worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend'a dollar in an opera house.

In conclusion, may I repeat that nothing in thirty years has given us more hope and encouragement, and nothing has drawn us so near to you of the white race, as the opportunity offered by this Exposition; and here bending, as it were, over the altar that represents the results of the struggles of your race and mine, both startin

The day was a hollday for the good people of place of business was closed in the afternoon, and at an early hour in the morning the streets beers of bunting decorated the houses, and for hours thousands of sightseers stood patiently in tacle. It was a typical American crowd in its good of the Northern visitors. These negroes appeared to be prosperous, and they were certainly happy. One needed only to look at them to receive from speaker would be Emory Speer, after whose address he would be required to press the button. The pecial wire was disconnected from the telegraph in strument, and for one minute the wire was left At the end of twenty seconds Mr. Cleveland pressed the button. This was at 6:56. His thumb the annunciator hardly a second, and as

TRANSPORTATION.

good results contemplated GROVER CLEVELAND.

FURIOUS STORMS OF WIND.

LIVES LOST AND PROPERTY DAMAGED IN

West of here the wind tore down buildings or blew

torms ever experienced in this locality swept over this city last night. The heavy smokestack of the light plant was blown down and the top of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad water-tank was carried away. Numberless trees were uprooted, but the residence section escaped injury. number of saliboats were upset and washed ashore,

eausing serious losses. Alpena, Mich., Sept. 18.-A heavy wind and rain Alpena, Meen, Sept. IX—A heavy wind and rain storm set in last night at 10 o'clock. The steamer Michigan, which arrived his morning, reports a large amount of logs additt off Thunder Bay Island. The tugs Niagara and Charleston, with Canadarafts for Bay City, are supposed to be in that vicinity. The schooner Kitchen, of the Garden City tow, reports seeing a versel founder in Saginaw Bay in yesteriay's blow. There was too much sea to recoder assistance.

MICHIGAN-LAKE SHIPPING SUFFERS. Port Austin, Mich., Sept. 18 .- A windstorm, which came from the west, struck this town at midnight last night. Chimneys were blown from houses, green trees a foot in diameter were torn off at the roots as if they were dry sticks, and the windmill of the Point of Pines Hotel was blown to atoms. them away. The damage in that direction has not yet been ascertained. The storm moved southward from here, levelling trees, ferces and grain in its One mile from the village of Pinnebog the farmhouse of I. Olls was demolished and three of

upper story, were instantly killed. Petoskey, Mich., Sept. 18.-One of the worst wind-

w, reports seeing a vessel founder in sandard bay yesterday's blow. There was too much sea to nder assistance.
The water in the bay receded suddenly this morn-g, lowering the level about three feet and leaving veral vessels on the bottom. It is now coming tek gradually. The same phenomenon occurred at summer about this time.
Shepard, Mich., Sept. 18.—A severe windstorm at o'clock this morning carried the home of H. Fineld om its foundation and partly demolished it, ences and trees were blown down over miles of criticity.

Fences and frees were blown down over mices of territory.

Pay City, Mich., Sept. 18.—This city was visited by a heavy windstorm early this morning, scattering lumber along the docks in all directions and uprooting many trees.

Charlevotx, Mich., Sept. 18.—A furious windstorm, accompanied by rain, passed over this town last night. One house was demolished and others were hadly damaged. Outhouses, fences and trees in the path of the storm were scattered promiscuously. Traverse City also reports a severe gale, and at Williamsburg, near there, the dwelling of George Tray was demolished. Many barns in the neighborhood were destroyed.

Traverse City also reports.

Traverse City also reports the dwelling of George Williamsburg, near there, the dwelling of George Tray was demolished. Many barns in the neighborhood were destroyed.

East Tawas, Mich. Sept. 18.—The most disastrous storm of recent years passed over this locality at midnight last night, disabiling vessels, wrecking buildings and leaving general destruction in its track. The wind blew from the northeast at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Scenes of destruction of a minor character are seen on all sides. The Holland & Emery Lumber Co.'s loss is several thousand feet of lumber, which was blown into the lake. Captain McLaughlin, of the tug Avery, which made port with fires out and two feet of water in her hold, and was given up for lost, says it was the worst storm in twenty-five years.

Harrisville, Mich. Sept. 18.—The scow J. H. Magruder was caught in a fifty-mile gale five miles east of here last night. She sprung a leak and was beached. She is a total wreck. The crew were taken off by the Sturgeon Point life-saving crew. The vessel was owned by C. D. Thompson, of Port Huron, and was uninsured. Her cargo consisted of 180,000 feet of lumber and eighty cords of cedar posts.

JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY ILL.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 18.-Judge Thomas M. Cooley was taken seriously ill on Sunday, his allment being the same that has troubled him for last few years, making him very feeble. It was rumored that he had suffered a stroke of paralysis, but his son, Dr. Thomas B. Cooley, denied the report and gave out the statement last night that, although his father was not well he would be about again in the course of two weeks.